

absent in *gabbi*. The new species is larger than *viridis* Lamarck and is furthermore distinguished by its lack of brown color and its more flaring lip. The green color of *prasinata* resembles that of *Papuina pulcherrima* Rensch from Manus Island, Bismarck Archipelago. From its shape, texture, and flaring lip, the new species seems to belong in *Helicina* s. s., the type-species of which is *H. neritella* Lamarck from Jamaica.

The trivial name of the new species is based upon the Greek word for green.

4. Clench & Jaume (1946, Rev. Soc. Mal., vol. 4, p. 8) listed some localities for *Helicina viridis*. Upon examining the lots in the MCZ upon which these data are based, we find that the specimens should be referred to *H. gabbi*. The localities where the true *viridis* is found are the ones given for *juliae* (q. v.).

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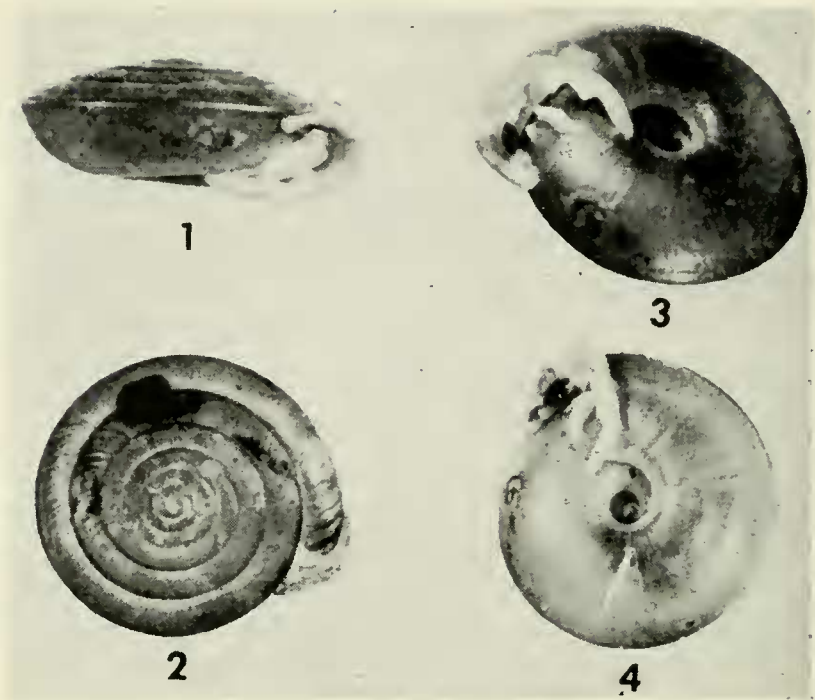
## A NEW SPECIES OF ASHMUNELLA FROM THE DAVIS MOUNTAINS IN WEST TEXAS

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*Ashmunella mudgei*, new species. Figs. 1-4.

The glossy upper surface of this tannish-colored shell is slightly convex with the upper margin of the basal whorl carinated. The embryonic whorl is ornamented with fine delicate striae which on the protoconch are rather diffuse, then becoming regular with a beaded effect. Progressing from the embryonic whorl outward the striae become more conspicuous and the growth lines on the basal whorl are slightly coarser with a series of elevated ridges topped with white just back of the peristome. The lip is reflected outward and upward thus producing a wide, deep groove just back of the lip. The shell's umbilicus is contained slightly over 4 times in the shell diameter. The lower surface of the basal whorl is glossy with fine striae that extend from the carinated margin down into the umbilical region. Upon the parietal wall is an erect tooth slightly curved and shouldered at its proximal and distal ends, the proximal end continues as a distinct callus which is deflected toward the insertion of the outer lip. On the upper part of the parietal wall and slightly within the aperture is a rather short, shallow, straight dome-shaped tooth. Within the inner basal lip are two erect teeth pro-



Figs. 1-4. *Ashmunella mudgei* Cheatum, new species. Holotype, 16.9 mm. in diameter.

ducing a deep horseshoe-shape cleft between the teeth, the outer of these teeth is slightly concave on its outer surface. Within the outer lip is an elongated ridge-like tooth which is in length the approximal distance (2.5 mm.) between the inner and outer margins of the lower palatal teeth. The conspicuously reflected outer lip is a glossy white, except for its outer end which has a faint pinkish tint. A buttressed base is evident at the point where the outer lip meets the basal whorl. Six and one-half whorls.

	<i>Diameter</i>	<i>Height</i>	
Holotype	16.9 mm.	7.3 mm.	Dallas Museum Nat. Hist. 0087
Paratypes	16.6 mm.	6.3 mm.	Dallas Museum Nat. Hist. 0087A
	17.5 mm.	7.8 mm.	Dallas Museum Nat. Hist. 0087A
	15.7 mm.	6.9 mm.	Dallas Museum Nat. Hist. 0087A
	15.6 mm.	6.9 mm.	Dallas Museum Nat. Hist. 0087A
	15.6 mm.	7.2 mm.	Dallas Museum Nat. Hist. 0087A
	15.7 mm.	6.9 mm.	Dallas Museum Nat. Hist. 0087A

*Comments*—This new species of *Ashmunella* has been named for Mr. Ned Mudge, naturalist-philanthropist, and benefactor of Southern Methodist University and the Dallas Museum of Natural History. This new species was collected on a snail-collecting

expedition to the Trans. Pecos of Texas. The trip was sponsored by the Dallas Museum of Natural History. Accompanying the writer was Mr. Hal Kirby, Director of the Museum and Mr. Richard Fullington, Curator of Invertebrates at the Museum.

The type locality is about half-way up in an unnamed canyon on the south slope of Sawtooth Mountain in the Davis Mountain range at an altitude ranging from 5000 to 6000 feet. The majority of the shells collected were found in pack rat nests. Since the collection was made during the month of November, the snails were hibernating and as a consequence our search for living animals was fruitless. Only two shells were found that had retained the original color; the others found in the nests of pack rats were bleached.

*Ashmunella mudgei* of the Mearnsi Group shows a close resemblance to *Ashmunella bequaerti* Clench and Miller (1966) which comes from the Davis Mountains. Shells of *bequaerti* given me by Lloyd Pratt of the Fort Worth Museum of Natural History, who collected them in Goat Cave Canyon on the Black Mountain of the Davis Mountains, and paratypes loaned me by MCZ and also collected in Goat Cave Canyon, exhibit a marked similarity in the shape and position of the parietal and palatal teeth. However, *bequaerti* is a much smaller species with the average diameter of shells I have examined not exceeding 12 mm. and a height of 3.6 mm. The periphery of the basal whorl in *bequaerti* is more sharply carinated and extended than in *mudgei*; the striae on the upper surface approach a rib-striate appearance and pustulate whereas in *mudgei* the upper surface is glossy and the striae much more subdued. In *bequaerti* the parietal teeth of the shells which I have examined, rest upon a thin white callus, whereas in *mudgei* this callus is absent. The number of whorls in *bequaerti* is 6 whereas there are  $6\frac{1}{2}$  whorls on the average in *mudgei*.

Grateful acknowledgment is due Dr. William Clench of the Museum of Comparative Zoology for confirmation of this species.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- Clench, W. J. and Miller, W. B., 1966. A New Species of *Ashmunella* from West Texas (Mollusca: Pulmonata): Breviora, M.C.Z., no. 244, pp. 1-6.
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